

It will now be sufficient to indicate briefly the manner in which the principal cathedrals of the Rhine have modified the principle which we have been studying in that one which appears to have been the model of the rest. Worms, which in the first centuries had enjoyed supremacy, both religious and political, lost it when St. Boniface transferred it to Mayence. The temple that was constructed, a long time after these changes, in the first of these two cities, is but a repetition of that which we have just been considering in the second. A nave, having a cupola at each of its extremities, accompanied by two towers, is the plan common to both monuments; as in the edifice at Mayence, so in that of Worms, the choir placed at the west is posterior to the baptistery, which is at the eastern side; the polygonal apsis of the choir, adorned with several round windows, and covered by an acute-angled roof, presents the character, already a mixed one, of the architecture of the 15th century. The eastern extremity, ordinarily consecrated to the baptistery, instead of terminating in an apsis as at Mayence, affects the rectangular form, and exhibits in its severe frontispiece the Roman character, still adhered to with some fidelity; this part, in its beauty comparable with the eastern apsis of Mayence, is, like the latter, of a date anterior to the 11th century, an epoch of movement and deviation, in which the plan of the two cathedrals assumed its actual form; in which the cupolas and the polygons were introduced into buildings; in which the taste for simple lines and ease for Latin traditions began to wane. On the south side of the edifice at

Worms is a Gothic portal, loaded by the 15th century with grotesque figures. Even to this day the crowd of travellers has testified more admiration for the quaintness of these caricatures than for the melancholy majesty of the great temple which they disfigure.

Spire, which, under the Romans and under the first two races of the Frank kings, shared the fortunes of Worms and Mayence, possesses a cathedral like those of these two cities. It is said to have been erected in the 11th century, and was founded by the emperor Conrad the Salian, but finished under his grandson the emperor Henry IV., the celebrated rival of Pope Gregory VII. The octagonal cupola, which rises up at the eastern extremity, is accompanied by a round apsis that appears to have been accurately imitated from that of Mayence. The nave is, in the interior, in a taste at once severe and delicate; and, as the pillars on which it rests, and of which the date is certain, are more slender and ornate than those of the naves at Mayence and Worms, it seems natural to conclude that the latter belong to the primitive construction of the 10th century, and mark the end of the purely Roman architecture, while the former, with the cupolas, mark the invasion effected by the new Greek style on the curve of the 11th century. Under the rule of the emperors of the house of Saxony, the ancient tradition continued to maintain itself; the Oriental taste was propagated after the accession of the house of Franconia, the tombs of which are contained in the Cathedral of Spire, as though the better to indicate the revolution which was accomplished there.

(To be continued.)

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.

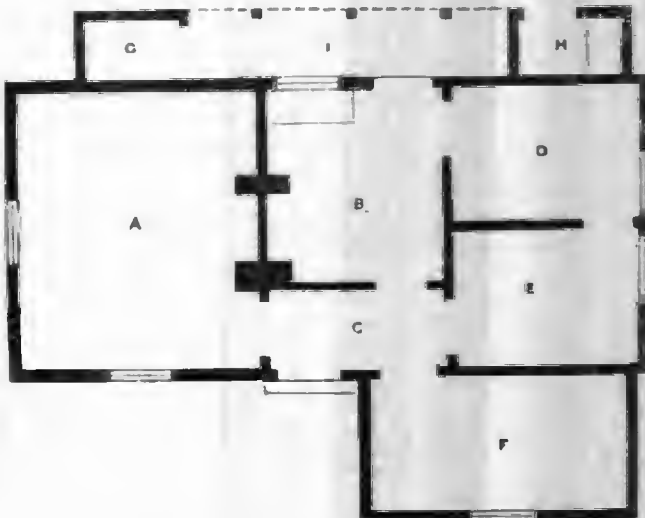


THE PAULINE APPAREL.

The last month has been unfortunately marked by a series of calamities arising from fire. The numerous spots at which conflagrations have burst forth, the circumstances under which they have occurred, and the calamities which have resulted from them, have been alike the fruitful themes of consideration; still, however, no steps have been taken to inquire into their causes, nor to arrive at any conclusions from which future advantage may be derived, or the sufferings from these events in any way mitigated. An examination should occur after every fire, by authorities properly constituted; at present, unless a life is sacrificed, the public knows nothing of the origin, the causes of the spreading of the fire, nor the loss that is sustained. This is wrong—a private sufferer often becomes a general good, if he carefully and judiciously examines, and it is the bounden duty of a police to take every measure to protect those who commit themselves to their charge. Of all the dreadful spectacles a life in a metropolis affords, none sinks deeper on the mind than the horrors of a fire, where human beings are actually roasted alive, surrounded by thousands, who would almost, in the moment of excitement, peril their own existence to save the miserable beings whose shrieks sound dreadfully upon the ear. He who, returning from the delights of an evening spent in more than usual festivity, has had his footsteps stopt by rushing crowds, by the rattle of the fire-engine, and has been irresistibly borne on to a conflagration, who has witnessed the outstretched arms, who has heard the harrowing cry for assistance, who has believed that assistance could be immediately given, yet has seen his fellow-beings die in the midst of agony before his eyes, because the usual quantity of water was not in the pipes, or a ladder could not be obtained sufficiently high, will to the last hour of his days, have the remembrance obtruded on him, nay, even the darkness of the night will be no protection from the dreadful vision. In England every thing is effected by public establishments, and for their own sakes we believe those which are devoted to fire insurances do all in their power to remedy the evils which exist; yet they are not the only safeguards that a public should have: an inquest ought to be held after every fire, and if the parish were to be the insurers at a more moderate rate than any office, we are persuaded there would be more zeal shown than at the present time. The firemen are paid by the insurance offices, and no doubt are a most serviceable class of persons, but, as in Paris, they ought to be under military discipline, to have proper apparatus, and be selected from the artillery corps. Napoleon established a brigade of firemen in Paris, who act under proper officers, who are dressed in the manner which we have represented, their faces covered with a glazed mask, the bodies protected by a dress which is noncombustible, and they carry an apparatus for obtaining fresh air. From the commander who first ordered this dress, it is called the Pauline apparel.



Elevation and Plan No. 3.



COUNTRY HOUSES OR COTTAGES.*

REFERENCE: A is the principal room, B a scullery, C porch or entrance, D, E, F, bed-

rooms, G store for coals, wood, &c., H privy, I shed-roof, to place tubs or other utensils under shelter from rain. The fire-places, chimneys, and shafts, must of course be built of brick.

The above elevation and plan are drawn to a scale of one-tenth of an inch to a foot.

* Omitted for want of space last week.